Magazine Department

Interesting Features for Home Reading

The Sandman Story

FOX AND MRS. MOUSE

ONE night when Mr. Fox was sneaking along by the barnyard fence he heard a sound of weeping, and looking closer he saw a little mouse with her children huddled up beside the fence.

"Why do you weep, madam?" inquired Mr. Fox. "You, with your small body and nimble feet, should be able to escape all danger. I am the one who should weep, for the farmer who lives here brought home a dog today and my life will henceforth be in danger.

"Every time I come here for food I run a great risk, but I do not weep. Tell me why you do."

"Oh, but you do not know, good sir," replied Madam Mouse. "I, too, have a terrible enemy, for the farmer brought

home a big cat with the dog and I am driven from the pantry where I have lived in comfort, and, I might say, in luxury, for a long time. And now if I have to look for a new home my children may starve by the wayside. Oh, dear, what shall I do?"

Mr. Fox thought for a second and then he said: "I think we may be able to help each other, Madam Mouse. You are not afraid of Mr. Dog, nor am I afraid of Mistress Puss.

"My plan is this: You creep into Mr. Dog's house tonight and tell him that Puss says he is a good-for-nothing fellow, and she knows she will have to do all the watchin' while he sleeps.

"You might add that she said he could not catch a treed coon, and also that he should keep his eyes open in the daytime and catch Mr. Rabbit if he wished to help the farmer save his garden.

"I will see Mistress Puss and tell her that Mr. Dog said he did not see why the farmer brought her here, as she could not do a thing but stay in the house and sleep when she really should be out catching the birds that spoil the grass.

"I will tell her, too, that he said she was a lazy, good-for-nothing creature and could only eat and sleep while he had all the work to do."

Madam Mouse was not a very wise little creature, but she was sure Mr. Fox knew what was best, and she was not afraid of Mr. Dog, so she left her children by the fence and ran over to where Mr. Dog was asleep in his house.

The next morning very early when Puss came out of the house Mr. Fox was waiting for her down the road where she went for a walk.

When Puss heard what he had to tell she ran with flashing eyes back to the barnyard and there stood Mr. Dog as angry as she was.

All day they quarreled, and when night came both were so tired they slept, while Mr. Fox and Madam Mouse feasted.

"And the end of it was that the farmer had to get rid of Mistress Puss because she and Mr. Dog quarreled so much.

"It did not work out just as I intended," said Mr. Fox, one night when he was trying to get a fat hen without waking Mr. Dog. "I thought she would scratch out his eyes, she was so angry, and then he could not see me. There Madam Mouse is living in the house, I expect, having all the food she wants, while I am in just as much danger as before. I am always doing something for somebody who never does anything for me. Certainly I am a kind-hearted fellow!"

(Copyright.)

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During the courtship a young man is never out of danger until the girl says "no" three times.

RUTH KING

Miss King, a popular "movie" star, has been seen in some very large productions. She is known as one of California's enthusiastic horsewomen, and is an expert swimmer. This, combined with her unusual beauty, has gained for her many admirers.

BEAUTY CHATS

by Edna Kent Forbes

PRETTY FEET

GOOD shoes cover a multitude of defects in the matter of feet yet every woman wants to have her own feet as naturally pretty as possible. And it is not an easy task to bring

The Feet Need as Much Care as the Face.

feet long disfigured by corns and callouses into the pink and white and perfect form that nature intended.

The first thing to do, however, is to make quite sure that the style of shoe being worn is one that agrees with the foot. If new corns come, if the toes are pushed together, you may be sure that special type of footwear had better be discarded. For one thing, sharp pointed shoes are harmful to any sort of foot. They push over the big toe against the next smaller one to bring the large toe in the center of the foot and the point of the shoe, at one and the same time. This means eventual disfigurement.

Heels more than an inch and a half high are injurious; they throw the balance of the body outside the normal line. It would be an excellent thing if women would adopt the English walking boot style for daytime, if they are on their feet much of the time. These have half heels, and are stylish, and usually extra well made. For evenings Cuban and French heels are all right. Then, the feet should be bathed in hot water and soap every night, unless one gets a hot bath daily. They need more attention than the rest of the body since, being encased in leather two-thirds of the time, they get less ventilation than any other part. People with foot trouble would find comfort if they wore open sandals in the house with stockings over the feet.

(Copyright.)

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Off Again, On Again

STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN

(Copyright.)

CAREFULLY SELECTED METHOD.

I bear my load until my strength is gone.
Then stop and grin and say: "Old care, good-by!
You transfer here, if you are going on.
Now beat it, or I'll soak you in the eye."

* * *

Those Bright Questions.

A blackened chimney stood alone beside a charcoal-strewn depression in the ground, a hundred feet back from a gate that opened onto the road.

"Did a house burn down there, do you suppose?" asked the woman.

"No," said her husband. "The man just managed to build such a good chimney that the draft pulled all of the structure up through it and scattered it to the four winds. Some day they will lay a large, flat rock over the chimney top and rebuild."

"Isn't that odd!" said his wife.

* * *

MERE INFERENCE.

It is probably true that there is whatever room at the top there ever was, as nobody has ever got there yet.

* * *

Then the Taxes.

How would you like to own a farm on the border between Serbia and Bulgaria? Yes, and get a bill for the taxes!

* * *

Difference Again.

"Bagley promised me he'd take me home to dinner with him some time."

"Promised! If you'd ever been to his house you'd have known it was a threat."

—o—

Peanut Pietro

KAYEM GRIER

YOU know other day when I tella you bouta go een dat restaurant and make a waiter mad dreenks too moocha coffee? Well, hasa night I invita my frien go weeth me een dat place. I no lika dat waiter and he no lika me, too, so I feegure was gooda idee getta preety hungry so could eata everything before he hava time for taka back to da cook.

But I tink my frien getta leettle deesgust. He say, "Wot's matter, Pietro, you eata too queeck?" He tella me I getta indigest eef eata so fast. I say wot's deefrence—eef eata queeck getta indigest, and eef no eata queeck I am still hungry.

My frien say I should geeva tip for da waiter when we stoppa eat and go home. I was een da fleever one time when he tip and I no like ver mooch. So I tella my frien mebbe was besta idee just skid leetle bit. But you know I gotta wrong idee bouta wot was dat tip when my frien explaina weeth me. So I tella heem alla right eef dat waiter no taka my food back to da cook I tip heem and eef he do I hit heem.

I aska my frien wot was besta way for tip. He say when pay for da food geeva waiter feefty cents for tip. But when we was feenish I geeva ten cents and tella heem was justa leetle skid.

But I tink he try getta fresh weeth me, I dunno. Jusa before we leavea dat place he breenga leetle bowl wot's fill weeth water. I ask my frien wot was dat for and he say washa da feenger een. And righta queek I am sorry I geeva dat waiter ten cents. Yor know dat son-of-a-gun breenga water for wash een but he never show up all night weeth da soap.

Wot you tink?

—o—

DON'T WORRY.

Somebody has stolen your auto, Mr. Payne.

That's all right. The thief will bring it back when he finds out how much gasoline it takes to run it.

—o—

We should all love our enemies, but if we did that we wouldn't have any.

CROSBY'S KIDS

Growing Plants on Sponge.

An interesting experiment is the growing of plants on an old sponge. Procure an old sponge and, after soaking it in water, sprinkle in the holes a mixture of cress, mustard, rape, wheat and grass or flax seeds. Now suspend this sponge in the window of a light and warm room. Very soon the seeds germinate and in a week or two the entire sponge will be clothed with a mass of beautiful foliage. The sponge must be kept moist.

What the Sphinx Says

By Newton Newkirk.

"You may be clever, but never clever enough to put over anything on your conscience."

—o—

The Musical Burglar.

Miss Creach—Yes, I'm continually breaking into song.

Miss Marie—If you ever get the key, you wouldn't have to break in.—London Answers.

—o—

LEARNED SOMETHING

"Jones seems subdued. He used to think he was the whole thing."
"What happened?"
"He got married."

—o—

That comedians forget pies at night and read Bernard Shaw.

SUDAN GRASS IS IMPORTANT CROP

Now Being Successfully Grown in Nearly All Parts of the United States.

HAS SHORT GROWING SEASON

Gaining Popularity Because of Its Ability to Produce Fair Yield of Hay Under Conditions of Low Rainfall.

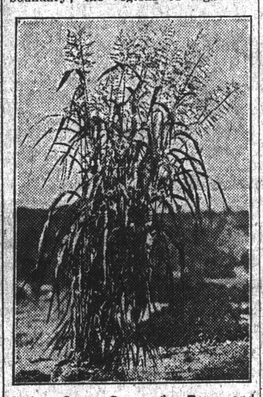
Ten years after its introduction to the United States from Khartum, Africa, Sudan grass was being successfully grown in nearly all parts of the United States. It does not serve well either as a "money crop" or a soil improver, hence it may never find a permanent place in regular crop rotations. It has, nevertheless, a very important place in the farmer's second line of defense as a catch crop which can be planted to give satisfactory returns when conditions have brought failure to other hay crops. This is the verdict pronounced by the United States department of agriculture in Farmer's Bulletin 1126 recently issued.

Sudan grass is replacing millet as the premier catch crop in many localities because of its ability to produce a fair yield and a high quality of hay under conditions of low rainfall; its rather short growing season, and its ability to thrive on a wide range of soil types. Large yields of Sudan grass are obtained only on good soils, but the grass fails completely only on cold, poorly drained land.

Sudan Grass Produces Heavily.

In California under irrigation Sudan grass has made yields of 9.8 tons of field-cured hay an acre, when alfalfa produced but 8.3 tons under like conditions; it ordinarily yields about the same as alfalfa under irrigation in the Southwest, but Sudan grass gives its full crop in three cuttings against the four or five required for alfalfa. It is the only grass yet found which in this part of the United States ranks as the equal of alfalfa in point of yield and quality of the hay. Its record in this respect has led to its use in "patching" old alfalfa fields when the stand of alfalfa has been destroyed. In the southern great plains where there is a low rainfall, Sudan grass grown without irrigation will yield from one to three tons of hay to the acre.

There are certain parts of the United States where the department of agriculture considers it unwise to depend on Sudan grass for hay. This is true of the strip of territory 200 miles wide along the northern boundary; the regions of high alti-



Sudan Grass Grown in Rows and Cultivated.

tudes in the western states; and also most of Florida and a narrow strip of land along the gulf coast. Low temperatures prevent success with the grass in the first two regions named, and disease is the limiting factor along the gulf coast. In a majority of the central and southern states, however, climatic and soil conditions are favorable to Sudan grass.

Although Sudan grass is best adapted by nature to use as a hay crop, it is also used with great success as a soiling and pasture crop for summer pastures. Its use as a silage material is limited by the fact that it is easily made into hay and fed as such with very little waste, and also because corn and sorghum both outyield it and are generally available throughout the region where Sudan grass is grown.

High Feeding Value.

The feeding value of Sudan grass is equal to timothy hay. In localities where soy beans or cowpeas do well these legumes may be grown in mixtures with the Sudan grass. Such a mixture produces a hay of higher feeding value than the grass alone, because of the high protein content of the legumes.

Sudan grass hybridizes freely with the sorghums. It is necessary, therefore, if pure seed is produced, to have the Sudan grass field at some distance from any sorghums, otherwise it will result in a mongrel crop the following year.

The department of agriculture's new bulletin goes very thoroughly into the details of cropping, planting, harvesting—both for hay and for seed—as well as the best methods of feeding the hay to live stock.

REPAIRS REQUIRED ON FARM

Unless Money Is Judiciously Expended on Buildings, Tools, Etc., Run-down Place Results.

Buildings need repairs; machines and implements wear out; team and tractor need replacement and soil loses its fertility. Unless expenditures are judiciously made to maintain the farm, to keep up the outbuildings, to replace the machinery, a rundown farm will soon be an inheritance.

Get Rid of Gophers.

Poisoning is unquestionably the best way of getting rid of gophers. There are several proprietary poisons which are advertised and which are cheap and convenient to use.

Must Have Proper Feed.

If the hens do not get sufficient or proper feed they cannot be expected to give satisfactory results.

Increase Wheat Yields.

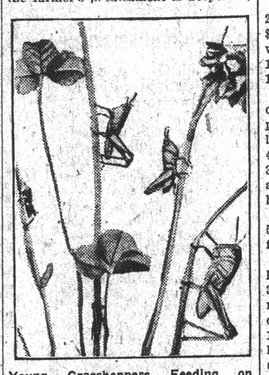
Wheat yields can be increased on most farms by the use of better seed.

BIG HARM TO CROPS FROM GRASSHOPPERS

Situation Is Particularly Serious in Dakotas.

Pest Destroying First Good Crops Farmers Have Had Since Beginning of Extended Dry Season —Poison Bait Favored.

Grasshoppers are infesting the farms in the northern portions of North Dakota, Michigan and Oregon east of the Cascade mountains, according to reports received by the bureau of entomology. In the Dakotas the situation is particularly serious because the farms have suffered from several years of drought, and the average farmer's bank account is much decreased by these years of extremely low crop yields. Now comes the grasshopper to destroy the first good crop the farmers have been able to grow since the beginning of the extended dry seasons. In many cases the farmer's predicament is desperate,



Young Grasshoppers Feeding on Clover.

with no funds available to enable him to fight the pest which threatens him with bankruptcy.

The United States department of agriculture has no available funds for the purpose, but is giving such assistance as it can toward putting control measures into effect.

Grasshopper bait, made according to the directions given below and scattered over the infested areas, is a highly successful weapon to check the pest.

Use 25 pounds of wheat bran; 1 pound of paris green, or white arsenic; 6 oranges or lemons finely chopped; 2 quarts of low-grade molasses, and from 2 to 4 gallons of water.

Other baits are described in Farmers' Bulletin 747, United States department of agriculture, but there is very little difference in their relative efficiency. In moist climates the baits may be applied in the morning, but in semi-arid regions it should be put out in the evening to secure the best results.

HORSE'S FEET REQUIRE CARE

Doesn't Pay to Neglect Shoes of Animal—Permanent Injury May Be the Result.

Many a horse becomes incurably lame and has to be killed long before his time; and most often the cause is some trouble in the fore feet. Do not try to economize in the shoeing of your horses. Go to the best horseshoer you can find, and let him have his own way. Have your horse shod at least once in four weeks. Avoid long calks. The higher the foot is raised from the ground, the worse for the foot. See that the shoe is big enough, and at the heels a little too big for the foot. See that your horse's feet are kept soft—especially in a long spell of dry weather. Remove his shoes if he stands in for a week or more, but give him bedding to stand on, so that he will not become footsore. No doubt you know these things yourself, but sometimes you forget them.

FARM FORESTRY MAKES FARMING PAY BETTER BY—

1. Marketing timber profitably.
2. Supplying timber for farm needs.
3. Furnishing employment for men and teams in winter.
4. Making waste lands yield a profit.
5. Increasing the sale value of the farm.

PROVIDING SHADE FOR HENS

Quick Growing Plants Furnish Protection as Well as Feed—Rape Is Particularly Useful.

Artificial shade for the chickens should not need to be provided more than one year even if one is a short-lease tenant. There are quick growing plants which will furnish protection and food as well. Rape is useful for this purpose; sunflowers of the various varieties, castor beans and screens of morning glories. For more permanent shade, put out currants, gooseberries and berries.

Fight Insects and Disease.

Fight insects and disease by spraying; send to your experiment station or extension director, or call on your county agent, for free literature.

Wallow Repays Itself.

The hog raiser who provides a good wallow for his hogs will find himself fully repaid in results for his expenditure of money and effort.

Fowls to Avoid.

Fowls that have shown any signs of physical weakness at any time in their lives, should not be used for breeding purposes.

Sanitary Feeding Pails.

The pail from which the liquid ration is fed to young calves should be of such construction that it may be easily cleaned.

Remove Male Birds.

Remove the male birds from your flock after the breeding season. Hens lay as well if the male birds are removed.

The cow that has an abundance of grass with a little grain will do her best.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—Sales of cargoes on grade at $2.60 for No. 2 red garlicky, $2.56 for No. 3 garlicky and $2.51 for No. 4 red garlicky, with later sales at an advance of 1c over these prices; that is at $2.61, $2.57 and $2.52, respectively.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 2, or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at $1.60 per bushel asked, for carloads on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 80c; No. 3 white, 79.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $2.14 bid; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.85@2.10.

Hay—Standard timothy, $35; No. 2 do, $34@34.50; No. 3 do, $23@26; No. 1 light clover mixed, $29@30; No. 2 do do do, $25@27; No. 1 clover mixed, $28; No. 2, do do, $22@26; sample hay, $18@22.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $20; No. 2 do do, $17@18; No. 1 tangled, rye, $15; No. 2 do, do, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $11@12; No. 2 do, $9@10; No. 1 oat (nominal), $15; No. 2 do, $14@14.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 58c; do, choice, 56@57; do, good, 55@56; do, prints, 59@60; do, blocks, 57@59; ladles, 43@44; Md and Pa. rolls, 38@40; Ohio rolls, 38@39; W. Va. rolls, 38@39; storepacked, 37@38; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 38@40 process butter, 51@53.

Eggs—Md., Pa. and nearby firsts, 51c; Western firsts, 50; West Virginia firsts, 49@50; Southern firsts, 48@49.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4 lbs. and over, 37c; small to medium, 35@36; white leghorns, 34@35; old roosters, 22; springers, 1¾ lbs. and over, 37; 1¼ to 1½ lbs., 35@36; 1 to 1¼ lbs., 33@34; white leghorns, 1½ lbs. and over, 35; smaller, 33@34; ducks, young Pekings, 3 lbs. and over, 31@32; puddle, 3 lbs. and over, 30@31; muscovy, 3 lbs. and over, 30; smaller and poor, 27@28.

Potatoes—White, Pennsylvania and nearby, per 100 lbs., $2.50@2.75; Eastern Shore Virginia, per brl., new, $3.50@4; Norfolk, per brl., No. 1, $3.50@4; sweet, yellows, No. 1, per brl., new, $7@7.50; Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware, per brl, $7@7.50; yams, fancy, bright, per brl., $5.50@6.

Veal—Choice, per lb, 15½@16c; ordinary to medium, 12@14; heavy, smooth, fat, per head, $25@30; rough, $15@20; common, thin, $10@12.

Sheep—No. 1, 7@8c; old bucks, as to quality, 6@7; common, 4@5; lambs, spring, choice, 12@13; fair to good, 10@11; common, thin, 8@9.

Hogs—Straight, 16@17c; sows, as to quality, 12@14; stags and boars, 7@8; live pigs, 15@16; shoats, 14@15.

Beef Cattle—First quality, 12@13c; medium, 10@11; bulls, as to quality, 6@8; cows, as to quality, 4@8; thin steers, 5@7½; oxen, as to quality, 6@8; milk cows, choice to fancy, per head, $60@80; common to fair, 30@50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $2.68, both c. i. f., track spot New York; No. 2 mixed durum, $2.60, to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.84½, c. i. f. New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—No. 2 white, 88c; No. 3 white, 83.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 57¼@58½c; do, extras (92 score), 56¾@57; firsts (88 to 91 score), 51½@56¼; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 43@44.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra, firsts, 57@59c; firsts, 53@56; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 63@73; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 63@67; state, Pennsylvania and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 53@61.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, current make, white and colored, specials, 28@28¾c; do, average run, 26½@27½; state, whole milk, twins, current make, specials, 27½@27¾; do, average run, 26@27.

Live Poultry—Broilers, by express, 36@41c; dressed steady; Western broilers, fresh, 40@53; other quotations unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $2.70@2.75; No. 2 red winter garlicky, $2.60@2.65.

Corn, $1.70@1.75, the latter for No. 1 yellow.

Oats—No. 2 white, 83@84; No. 3 white, 82@83.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 56@58; do, current receipts, 54; Western extra firsts, 56@58; do, firsts, 52@55; fancy selected, packed, 66@67.

Hay—Timothy, old, No. 2, $33@35; do, No. 3, $28@30; sample, $23@25; no grade, $18@21; clover mixed hay, light, 30@31; No. 1, do, $28@29; new hay selling at $25@30, as to quality.

LIVE STOCK

PITTSBURGH.—Cattle—Prime, $14.75@15.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $8.50@9.25; culls and common, $2@4. Lambs, $9@14.50.

Hogs—Mediums and heavy Yorkers, $16.60@16.75; prime heavy, $15@15.25; light Yorkers, $15.50@16; pigs, $15@15.25; roughs, $11@13.

CHICAGO.—Bulk grassers, $9@14.75; good to choice cows mostly $9.75@12.75; in between kinds, $6.75@9.25; canners and cutters, $4@6.25; bologna, $5.50@7; few at $7.25; butcher bulls strong; early calf market strong, $15.50@16 on choice; late trade sharply higher at $16.50@17.25; stockers in light supply, steady to strong.

Hogs—Top, $15.40; bulk packing sows, $13.50@13.75; pigs, 25c lower; bulk desirable kinds, $13.50@14.25.

Sheep—Western lambs, $14; top native lambs, $13.50.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Cattle—Fed native steers, 25c higher; Western steers steady; top steers, $16.75; bulk, $9.50@13.75; yearling steers and heifers, 25c higher; canner cows steady at $4@4.25; bulls steady; calves 25@50c higher; good and choice vealers, $13.25@14.25; feeder steers strong; bulk, $8.50@9.50.

Hogs—Bulk light and medium-weights, $14.90@15.30; bulk heavies, $14@14.60.

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¶ Printing that will attract attention and put your advertising in a class by itself—printing that contains originality in conception and excellence in its execution—this quality of originality and individuality characterizes all the printed work we turn out.

Sticking Type

is one thing and *Artistically Designed Advertising*

is another. We specialize in the latter—the kind that will make your letterheads, stationery and advertising matter a credit to your business. ¶ See us the next time you need something in the printing line.

Advertising?

If it is results you want you should use this paper. It circulates in the majority of homes in the community and has always been considered

The Family Newspaper

The grown-ups quarrel about it, the children cry for it, and the whole family reads it from cover to cover. They will read your ad if you place it before them in the proper medium.

We Are Ready

To turn out that job of printing whenever you need it.

Our Prices Are Right